

Tenebrionidae und Curculionidae.

By

Dr. L. Péringuey

Director of the South African Museum, Cape Town.

Had I not known the "itinaire" of the several journeys of Dr. L. SCHULTZE, it would have been easy for me to trace it to his satisfaction merely through the examination of his captures of the Coleoptera belonging to the Family Tenebrionidae and Curculionidae. I would in the case of the former have arrived to my conclusions not so much through the specific as through the generic differences. In the latter I would have relied on the specific instead of the generic differences.

A glance at the map of Southern Africa showing the vegetation explains without difficulty the presence or absence in large or small numbers of individuals or of species in so far as insects, herbivorous or carnivorous, are concerned. And as insects depend on vegetation, vegetation itself being of course dependent on the physical relief and geology of the country, it follows that the insects must have proven plastic enough to accomodate themselves to these conditions, and acquired either a facies or obtained habits suited to their environments.

Let us cursorily examine the distribution of the vegetation of the country. From the mouth of the Orange River at about the 27° of latitude E. of Greewich, following the bend and sinuosities of that river to near Jacobsdal in the Orange River Colony, 25° lat. E., produced thence obliquely to below Aliwal North in the Cape Colony, about 31°, continued southward to 34°30', and running westward in an undulating line as far as the sea coast at about 32°30' lat., and continued northward along the sea board to the mouth of the Orange River there spreads what is known in South Africa as the Karroo vegetation area.

It is there that most of the endemic forms of Coleoptera¹⁾ occur, although south of that line and reaching the coast, many of these forms specific as well generic are also found.

This Karroo area is usually barren, and receives little rain except in summer. It is not however uniform. There is Karroo- and Grass-Veld in little Namaqualand, and still more of it to the northern and eastern parts, while large patches of sandy and stony desert are interspersed in the northwestern part. North of the Orange River is the true Grass-Veld interspersed with patches of Thorn-bush, and large tracts of sandy and stony desert.

1) Although I am only treating here of two families of Coleoptera the distinction I indicate is also borne out in other families, but it will be easily understood that I cannot in this article enlarge upon so wide a field.

It follows therefore that the more southern the Karroo area, the more endemic are the forms of insect life, but somewhat to the eastward the changes of the Karroo into the Karroo- and Grass-Veld of Bushmannland, and the Grass- and Thorn-bush of Bechuanaland and Hereroland proves a link in the distribution of the endemic forms with those that will be met as far as the Cunene in the North, the Orange River Colony and the Western Transvaal, and to the South, through the Transkeian part of the Cape Colony with the Colony of Natal along the Seaboard of which penetrates the Fauna of Central East Africa. To the west runs from Cape Lopez, almost under the Equator, a huge belt of sand penetrating as far as 70 miles inland in some places, and terminating practically near Cape Town. On this belt is a Coleopterous fauna of its own which seems however to have sent off-shoots to these sandy and stony wastes so numerous dotted in Namaqualand and Bushmanland in the Cape Colony, Great Namaqua- and Hereroland, British Bechuana- and N'Gamiland.

It is only when the lay of the vegetation is carefully considered that we can readily realise the distribution of Insect life in the South African area.

Family **Tenebrionidae.**

Dr. L. SCHULTZE has captured 99 kinds of representatives of this family of Coleoptera.

Zeophosinae: The Zeophosinae number 13 species, 6 of which are new. These insects run with almost incredible speed, and they affect mostly sandy places. In life they are covered on the upper side with a greyish pulverulence where the ground is greyish, or slightly fulvous where the ground contains oxide of iron. So well do the insects harmonise with the ground, when not in motion, that they are hardly to be found, but when running their gait betrays them although their coating still hides them, and the collector may well wonder at an ovate piece of reddish ground moving along with great velocity, and which on being seized turns out to be *Zophosis muricata*. This pulverulent coating comes off however very readily on capture, but the underside of the body is bare. More protected, that is to say if it is assumed that the colouring affords protection, is *Calosis amabilis*, the elytra of which are partly pure white, or white tessellated with reddish brown. Although I have not captured myself this sand loving insect, I am assured that it is very difficult of detection. I shall say something later on about this very unusual system of white coloration.

The distribution of *Zophosinae* in Africa is very wide indeed; they are found from Algeria to the Cape of Good Hope. The South African area comprises more species than any other part of Africa, and many more are still to be described. But the study of this tribe, especially of the genus *Zophosis* is extremely difficult owing to the instability of the specific characters, a lack of stability due to their mode of life. Being wingless one should expect that they would have less chance of mixing with their congeners living at some distance, but their great agility counterbalances their inferiority in this respect, and it is only such species the habitat of which is widely separated from that of others that present characters sufficiently dissimilar to have them recognised as plainly, specifically distinct. Yet there is a species, i. e. *Z. boei* which may be said to occur all over the South African area. The genera *Calosis*, *Onychosis*, *Ophthalmosis*, *Anisosis*, *Cardiosis* can be said to be endemic, although their habitat seem also to be prolonged perhaps further north than the Cunene River. The species of this genera are provided with very long tibial spurs which stand them in good stead for galloping over the ever shifting sands of the dunes of the sea board. I may add that when danger of capture threatens, most kinds of *Zophosis* which I have watched runs in interrupted semi-circles with a rapidity which often baffles the would-be capturer.

Adesmiidae: 19 species were captured.

Like the Zophosinae found in the sand dunes of the sea board, most of the Adesmiidae found in that locality have their tibiae provided with very long spurs to enable them to go over the same unsuitable ground; they are also very long-legged. But although they occur on arenaceous ground and are also provided with very long legs the congeneric species found in Abyssinia and Egypt are without these especially long spurs. In Dr. SCHULTZE's collection are represented *Adesmia marginipennis*, and *Stenocara eburnea*. From the same localities I have myself recorded *A. candidipennis* and *A. langi*. These four species have the head and thorax black, but the elytra are white, even pure white, a character confined among the Tenebrionidae, to the sand species and to *Calosis amabilis*, but the majority of these dunefrequenting *Adesmia* are, like the Zophosinae covered with a light grey or whitish pulverulence. When disturbed they run and set to work to bury themselves head foremost in the sand, which they succeed in doing fairly quickly, although their fore tarsi are not provided with stiff bristles in the manner of fossorial wasps. The protective advantage against detection afforded by the white or pulverulent greyish elytra is obvious, since it is that part which is hidden last in the sand. I have myself watched several of these species in situ. The more rotund, shorter legged species are found on more solid ground, hence the comparative brevity of the tibial spurs.

The **Tentyriinae:** (6 species) do not call for special comment, nor *Hematismus* which are pretty broadly dispersed in Africa. The Cryptochilinae, an endemic tribe, are represented by two species in one of which a whitish colour also predominates, but it is when we reach the Eurychorinae that we come to a mode of protection really astonishing. In the species belonging to the genera *Eurychora*, *Pogonobasis*, *Peristeptus* etc., the upper part of the flat body is covered with a lanuginose excretion looking for all the world, like a mass of mucor or the ground spiders silky cobweb to which is affixed or is caught the dust of the soil on which these ground-insects move; this covering disguises them more than the excrements heaped on their back by some kinds of insect larvae. Wingless, and of very slow motion these *Eurychorid* are evenly represented everywhere in South Africa, and on that account racial differences are discerned with much difficulty.

Molurinae: Most numerous represented in South Africa are the Molurinae 394 described species. In this tribe the number of *Psammodes* are especially large. All of a slow gait, hardly taking any food¹⁾, they are very widely spread in South Africa; they would prove almost endemic were it not for a few species found in German West Africa and north of Cape Lopez. The males have all a pilose patch in the centre of one or more of the abdominal segments. They are in the habit of striking with the abdomen and at night, the ground, or the floor of the houses if they have entered on habitation, either as a call to the female, or a challenge to other males of their own kind, and are commonly known here on that account under the name of Tock-Tockies. The species found in the Western part, and especially along the sea-board have a facies of their own, and are thus distinguished from the also numerous species occurring on the eastern sea-board or its neighbourhood. In the vicinity of the Kalahari desert there occurs the giant of the family *Psammodes sulcicollis* PÉR. = *P. rehbocki* KOLB. which reaches a length of 73 mm. On the whole the range of most of the species is very greatly limited, and the difficulty of their study is greatly enhanced because according to the greater or lesser severity of the droughts the size of the imago state is sometimes half the normal, and the distinctive characters are dwarfed in proportion. There are nevertheless certain kinds like *P. scrobicollis* which extend from East to West. But those are very few. Slow-goers as are the

1) I watched an example crunching a bit of *Restio* sp. It was 9 hours at it and made very little impression on the reed.
Jenaische Denkschriften. XIII.

Psammodes, very rapid indeed in their motions are their very close allies the species of *Trachynotus*. Mostly all long legged, they run with great rapidity, and perhaps it is on that account that some species are widely distributed, especially in the Karroo area, but others, without any apparent reason for their being so, are extremely local. Many of the species bear in life stripes of greyish pulverulence; one *T. bohemani* has bands of a sulphureous yellow indumentum. The male *Trachynotus* does not tap the ground with its abdomen which is also bare of villous patches, like its very close ally *Trachynotidus*, most of the species of which are capable of moderate speed only. The number of species of Molurinae collected by Dr. SCHULTZE is 25.

Hopatrinae: 7 species were met with, among them are four species of *Gonopus* and one of *Anomalipus*.

They are clad in a coat of mail that might defy the power of the crunching jaws of lizards, and possibly the sharp teeth of the rodents, but their coating is not proof against the attack of the numberless ground spiders (Avicularidae) which know so well how to insert into the joints of the armour their deadly fangs, through which the spider sucks out the contents of the body of its victim made more fluid by the venom.

Pedinidae: This sub-family is represented by only two genera which are endemic, but have a wide range in the western part of South Africa.

The Trachyscelinae; Tenebrioninae and Helopinae are poorly represented, and only one gaily coloured member of the Strongylineae was met with.

Curculionidae.

The proportion in South Africa of ground loving weevils is not yet quite accurately established, but the number is indeed very great. Of the 52 species collected by Dr. SCHULTZE no less than 44 belong to that category; 4 frequent low dwarfish bushes; 2 are found under the bark of trees and I believe occasionally in flowers; one is the world-spread corn-weevil.

Microcerus is represented by one species found in the whole of the Karroid area; *Episus* by four kinds. I doubt if there are species of Coleoptera, and for that matter insects of any order, that could compete for adaptation to concealment with any species of *Episus*. Not only is their verisimilitude to the soil and its protuberances truly great, but also is their attitude really astonishing in case of suspected or anticipated danger. 1 species of *Microcerus* and 4 of *Episus* were collected. 20 species of *Brachycerus* were obtained. This proportion: 20 out of 52: does seem large, but a collecting trip which I undertook in Little Namaqualand brought about a similar result in proportion to the number of Curculionidae obtained, although I carried on there a systematic entomological research for members of this family. The reasons are two fold:

I°. Their hard outer skeleton: So hard of texture is the integument of these weevils that few rodents are indeed capable of making an impression on their outer integument, which I have often found very difficult to pierce with a steel needle; and so hard of digestion are they that I have seen examples taken quite whole and outwardly uninjured from the gizzard of the omnivorous secretary bird, *Serpentarius secretarius*, and I am also told of the great bastard *Otis kori*. I had in my possession examples of *Brachycerus cancellatus* GYL., used as pendants to necklaces taken on Zululand battlefields from dead warriors, and all of them perfectly well preserved outwardly. But if prone to resist the teeth of a rodent, or the digestive property of the gizzard of a bird, they, like some of the Gonopids of the Tenebrionid families are not proof against the attacks of the Avicularid spiders, the nests of which are seldom found without bleached carcasses of Brachycerid and other armour-clad weevils still adhering to the short silk meshes.

2°. The early stages or mode of life: As in Europe, where the genus, so distinct a one is also represented, the grubs or larvae are feeding on the roots of bulbaceous plants. I remember finding myself here while entomologising on a piece of ground recently swamped. I could have collected handfulls of the very large grubs of *Brachycerus obesus* (the only kind found in that neighbourhood) which had come to the surface, holding however tenaciously still to the collar of the liliaceous plants profusely scattered in that accidentally submerged part of the veld. The following day the water having subsided they had returned to the lower part of the bulbs which were plainly their plant food. It is therefore to the abundance in South Africa of bulbous plants more than to the accidental destruction or preservation of the individuals that the occurrence of so many representatives of one genus is probably due. This abundance is borne out by the fact that the proportion of bulbous plants is pronounced by such a local authority as Dr. H. BOLUS to be as follows:

In the littoral strip from 40 to 70 miles wide beginning at Oliphants River and extending northwards, the proportion of the Liliaceae to that of the other orders is 3,6% of the whole; in the upper Karroo region, the Liliaceae are 2nd. on the list, and compose 8,2% of the Flora, the Iridaceae, also bulbous, 2,4%. In the Kalahari Region in which Bolus comprises German S. W. Africa, British Bechuanaland, Orange River Colony etc., the Liliaceae and Iridaceae together comprise 8,16% of the whole. — Resistance to the extremes of drought and heat is insured thereby to the Brachycerid larva feeding thereon.

Of the habits of the *Siderodactylus* species of the Brachyderinae I know but little. I am informed that they are found on low shrubs. Few Curculionid exhibit greater modification of some of the limbs for mating purposes. Enormously enlarged forethighs, tibiae shortly serrated inwardly so as to ensure a firm hold, such are the attributes of the males. The serration of the inner part of the tibiae is however also met with in the female, showing that the adaptation to holding on to a twig may become so intensified as to become useful for sexual purposes. Dr. SCHULTZE has also captured the remarkably gay coloured *Cimbus barbicauda*, and also *Polycleis longicornis*, in which the sexes are so much differentiated (this occurs also in other species of the genus) that they were singly described as distinct species. In the Hipporrhinidae 3 species were found, kinds which are either met with on the ground, or occasionally on low shrubs, as far as I know. The two species with serrated inner tibiae which I found in Namaqualand on species of *Rhus*, have not been met with by Dr. SCHULTZE.

Among the Cleonidae is a new species belonging to a purely South African group remarkable for its coating of thick, white scales, a colouring which certainly does not harmonise with the surroundings, and may rightly puzzle such observers as those who believe in the theory of adaptation in colour and form of certain animals to their natural surroundings.

To conclude. Do the Coleopterous insects collected by Dr. SCHULTZE and belonging to the two families entrusted to me for identification and remarks thereon, give any idea of the distribution of the entomological fauna of the country he has been exploring? My answer is:

Yes, in so far as the endemic forms are concerned. As I said in my preliminary remarks I could from the inspection of his captures tell what his itinerary had actually been. I could have almost have pointed out the localities, or their immediate neighbourhood, where the insects had been captured, partly because I had been collecting myself in little Namaqualand, partly because I saw and determined collections made in Bechuanaland (Cape and British), and in Herero- and Ovamboland.

The difference in the indescribable something of the facies is plainly distinct in the species of the two families I have been treating. It is certainly more distinct than in the other families treated, so far, by other authors in the present work.

Had Dr. SCHULTZE added to his many qualifications that of an entomological collector doubtless his captures would have been greater, but to him that would reproach him with that apparent lack of attainment, let me add that had he gone on the same itinerary he would probably have done not more, and to all likelihood much less.

Entomologising in the parts gone over by Dr. SCHULTZE is not a sinecure. At certain epochs ample showers of rain fall for a short time; in certain localities like the sea belt there is no such showers. Few days after the downpour, and as if waiting for the same, myriads of insects appear, mate and die, *Exeunt omnes*. The life of Ephemerae might be said to be not longer. If repeated, these showers of rain bring forth again fresh life, and that of greater duration, but still for a limited period. Then, all insect apparently vanish, and they have to be ferreted in their haunts by one who knows of their habits or modes of life, but even then often with very little success.

For the greater part of the year, animal life of all kind, but especially insect life is to the observer almost absent in the day time. A rare butterfly here and there, occasionally a slow going *Psammodes* struggling painfully along; in the most arid, sandy or stony parts an agile *Zophosis*, *Adesmia* or *Stenocarpa* a turgid *Epiphysa* or a *Brachycerus* shaming death with its legs stiffened and thrown out, as soon as it hears a threatening noise; here and there a bold *Anthia* that is but too ready to eject its pungent fluid to the face of its captor; Tabanid flies prone on drawing blood from the team of oxen and occasionally from the drivers, such are the insects that enliven the landscape.

But let the night come on, for here there is no twilight, and at its approach is heard the humming noise of the unknown, because not seen Coleoptera; to the camp fires come uncanny looking insects that burn themselves miserably to the flame before they can be secured. To the waggon lamp, if there is one, flock real entomological treasures of the rarer form, because to them the cool of the evening is day, and because also they are capable of flight, which neither the *Tenebrionid* nor the *Curculionid* treated of here, are.

A. Tenebrionidae.

1. Zophosinae.

Genus *Zophosis*.

1. *Zophosis namibensis* n. sp.

Ampliato-ovata, subnitida, aenea, elytris cyanescentibus, caput antice creberrime in fronte tenuissime punctatum; antennae basin prothoracis attingentes, articulo tertio secundo duplo longiore; prothorax longitudine basi fere quadruplo latior, lateribus subarcuatis angulis acuminatis, parum convexus, subtiliter aciculatus medio linea longitudinali subobsoleta; elytra ad medium prothorace latiora, postice conjunctim arcuato-rotundata, supra parum convexa, a medio apice dehiscentia, postice ad suturam deplanata, in dorso costa juxta suturali modice distincta alteraque antice obsoletiori at postice leviter carinulata carinulaque juxta marginali utrinque praedita, crebre acute granulata, granulis apice fere obliterated, interstitiis ad basin levibus, reliquiis inaequaliter rugosis, intervallo supra marginali granulis fere rugatis valde elongatis, sub-

confertis obsito; epipleurae usque ad apicem elytrorum extensae, subconfertim granulosa; corpus subtus punctulatum, prosterni processu oblongo, mesosterni in medio haud sulcato; pedes punctulati.

Long. 9—11 mm. Lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ —7 mm.

An ampliate species distinct from the other South African ones known to me. Under certain light the elytra have a cyaneous tinge.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Namib desert, east of Angra Pequena (between Kuikop and Tsirub Mountains), April 1904.

2. *Zophosis damarina* n. sp.

Elongato-ovata, nitidissima, nigra, tibiarum calcaria omnia unguisque flavescencia; caput creberrime aciculatum, antennae ultra medium thoracis attingentes, articulo tertio secundo longiore; prothorax longitudine duplo latior, subtiliter aciculatus, in medio disci fere levigatus; elytra in medio prothorace nonnihil latiora, ad tertiam partem illo vix angustiora, vix convexa, postice gradatim dehiscentia at ad suturam haud deplanata, apice singulatim subacute rotunda, ipso nonnihil retorsum producto, supra costis nullis, subcrebre aciculata, juxta marginem laterum subremote scabrosa, ea acuta usque ad apicem ducta, epipleurae subtiliter sub remote scabrosae; corpus subtus crebre punctatum; processus prosternalis oblongus, antice vix sensim marginatus, mesosternalis antice fortiter declivus subexcavatusque; pedes sparse punctati.

Long. $9\frac{4}{5}$ —14 m. Lat. 5—7 mm.

Differs from all its South African congeners by its very shiny appearance, its oblong elytra which are very little attenuate towards the posterior part, the apex itself projecting slightly, not impressed towards the suture, and the total absence of costules or traces of them on the discoidal part.

Hab. Okahandja; Sud-Hereroland, September-October 1903. Walfish Bay.

3. *Zophosis parentalis* n. sp.

Leviter metallescens. *Z. damarinae* proxima, ab illa differt statura minore, punctis elytrorum distinctioribus elytrisque latius supra marginem laterum scabrosis; processu mesosternali haud retuso atque haud excavato; ceteris ut in specie praecedenti.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Lat. 4 mm.

This species, which is more metallic than the precedent one, is distinguished from it by the smaller size and is to some extent more navicular; the punctures on the prothorax are as finely alutaceous, but they are plainly more distinct on the elytra owing to their being deeper and nearer to each other.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, September-October 1903.

4. *Zophosis boei* SOL.

Hab. Bechuanaland Protectorate: Kalahari between Lookaneng and Severelela, October 1904; between Sekgoma and Khakhea, November 1904. (Range right across South Africa.)

5. *Zophosis deyrollei* LUC.

Hab. Bechuanaland Protectorate: Kalahari between Lehututu and Kgokong, January 1905.

6. *Zophosis similis* DEYR.?

Hab. Southern Hereroland, September - October 1903. Great Namaqualand: Station Wasserfall between Bethanien and Berseba, August 1905. (Originally described from Ngamiland.)

7. *Zophosis nigroaenea* DEYR.?

Hab. Bechuanaland Protectorate: Kalahari between Lookaneng and Severelela, October 1904. (Would seem to extend from the neighbourhood of Cape Town to Bechuanaland.)

8. *Zophosis devexa* n. sp.

Fere oblonga, curtula, nigra, nitida, calcaribus omnibus flavidis, subtus leviter submetallica; caput longitudine vix latius, in medio frontis obsolete impressum, creberrime punctatum; antennae basin prothoracis vix attingentes, articulo tertio secundo nonnihil longiore; prothorax basi longitudine media fere quadruplo latior supra modice convexus lateribus sensim devexis, margine subdeplanata, angulis posticis longe productis, in medio linea longitudinali media fere obsoleta praeditus, ad latera punctis elongatis crebre, in medio minoribus evanescentibusque obsitus; elytra thorace praeterea humeros haud latiora, haud triplo longiora lateribus a basi ad tertiam partem fere rectis, deinde apice gradatim attenuata, conjunctim rotundata, supra modice convexa, postice dehiscentia, ibi ad suturam leviter impressa, costis tribus postice evanescentibus, suturae proxima vix carinulata, utrinque praedita, in dorso fere laevia, interstitio primo subrugose punctato, ceteris lateribusque confertim scabrosis, epipleuris subremote scabriusculis; prosterni processus lanciformis, distincte marginatus, mesosternum antice longe excavatum; pedes vix punctulati.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ —7 mm. Lat. 3—4 mm.

A somewhat short species not unlike *Z. similis* DEYR. in general appearance, but less attenuated behind, and with elytral costae, which *Z. similis* does not possess, and also a different sculpture.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, August-September 1903. Occurs also in Griqualand West, Cape Colony.

9. *Zophosis muricata* FAB.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, August-September 1903. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, April 1904. (Inhabits the whole of the Karroo Region, also the Upington Districts of the Cape Colony.)

10. *Zophosis rufipennis* n. sp.

Ovalis, nitida, rufo-brunnea, capite prothoraceque aeneis, antennarum articulis basalibus subrufescentibus; caput longitudine dimidio latius, in medium verticis leviter impressum, supra crebre profundeque punctatum; antennae prothoracis basin fere attingentes; prothorax basi longitudine media vix triplo latior, antice fere angustior, lateribus levissime rotundato ampliatis angulis omnibus modice productis, perparum convexus profunde confertimque punctatus, ad latera haud rugosus; elytra thorace fere quadruplo longiora, ad medium basi ejusdem perparum latiora, versus apicem sensim acuminata, parum convexa, sutura a basi longe ultra medium leviter impressa, supra juxta suturam irregulariter at crebre aciculata, deinde ad latera lineolis longitudinalibus confertis obsita, lateribus carinam epipleurorum fere a basi usque ad apicem superantibus; epipleura longitudinaliter subremote plicatula; prosterni processus acute lanciformis, marginatus, mesosterni subhorizontalis, longe canaliculatus; pedes vix punctati.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Lat. 2 mm.

Not unlike *Z. submetallica* in general appearance, but the head is a little narrower and so is the prothorax; the colour and the sculpture are also different.

Hab. Bechuanaland Protectorate: Kalahari, between Khakhea and Lehututu, December 1904. Southern Hereroland: Otjimbingwe, September 1903.

11. *Zophosis prona* n. sp.

Ampliato-ovata, nigra, supra vix nitida, palpis, antennis, abdomine, pectore pedibusque subnitidis; caput quadratum confertim aciculato-punctatum; antennae angulum posticum prothoracis haud attingentes; prothorax longitudine media basi triplo latior, angulis omnibus acutis, posticis longe acuminatis, in medio vix convexus, ad latera devexus margine postice deplanata, creberrime aciculatus; elytra pone humeros rotundatos prothoracis basin haud latiora, deinde ad medium perspicue rotundato-ampliata, postice gradatim attenuata, apice conjunctim rotundata, supra convexa, haud costata, nonnunquam secundum suturam postice impressa, granulis scabrosis confertis supra marginem lateralem striolas interruptas breves formantibus obsita, lateribus carinam epipleurorum etiam ad apicem haud superantibus; epipleura vix scabro-punctata; prosterni processus oblongo-ovatus, apice modice acuminatus, distincte marginatus, mesosterni antice fortiter devexus, haud canaliculatus; metasternum punctatum, linea media tenui ab apice ad medium ducta; pedes sparsim punctati.

Long. 9½ mm. Lat. 6 mm.

This species is not unlike *Z. muricata* in general facies, but it is much smaller, and differs also in the sculpture of the elytra.

Hab. Namib near Angra Pequena (Lüderitzbucht), April and June 1903.

Genus *Calosis*.

12. *Calosis amabilis* DEYR.

Hab. South-West-African Coast between Cape Cross and Swakopmund, August 1903. (Hab. also the coast of Angola.)

Genus *Onychosis*.

13. *Onychosis gracilipes* DEYR.

Hab. Sandy strand near Anichab (north of Angra Pequena), April, July 1903.

II. Adesmiinae.

Genus *Adesmia*.

14. *Adesmia (Onymachris) lüderitzi* n. sp.

Ovalis, nigra, subnitida, pedibus longissimis, unguibus permagnis; caput leviter punctulatum, punctis sparsis; prothorax margine antica breviter albo-fimbriata, longitudine magis duplo latior angulis posticis valde acutis, in medio subconvexus, ad latera leviter deplanatus, punctis profundis in medium disci atque ad latera crebre obsitus, utroque plaga levi notatus; elytra ovalia, latitudine tertio longiora, a basi ultra medium sensim convexa, deinde apice gradatim dehiscentia, sutura carinisque duabus, etiam in femina tribus, acutis at haud serratis, apice liberis utroque munita, interstitiis in dorso rugis confluentibus obsolete granulatis, ad latera magis remotis acutioribusque obtectis, margine laterali acuta; tibiae subspinosulae, femora granulis minutis crebre obsita, spinae unguesque rufo-brunnei.

This species, which owing to its very long tibial spurs and claws comes into the group, or subgenus, *Onymachris* ALL. is allied to *O. rugatipennis* HAUG. and to *O. boschimana*, and *O. gariesa* PÉR. From the former, which it more closely resembles, it differs in the less rough sculpture of the dorsal part of the

elytra, and from the latter two in having only two non confluent costae on each elytron. In the female however there is a third costule between the outer dorsal and the margin, none of which coalesce at the apex. In *O. boschimana*, these three costae are present in both sexes and also do not coalesce at the apex, but they are quite smooth, and the sculpture of the intervals is more transversely granular.

Length 16—17 mm. Width 8—9 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Sandy shore of Anichab (north of Angra Pequena), April, July 1903. Prince of Wales Bay (south of Angra Pequena), Mai 1903. Port Nolloth (Little Namaqualand), April 1905.

15. *Adesmia unguicularis* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Prince of Wales Bay, May 1903. Dr. SCHULTZE gives a sketch of a living *A. species* in his „Aus Namaland und Kalahari“, Jena 1907, p. 87. (From Walfisch Bay to Angra Pequena.)

16. *Adesmia marginipennis* BRÊME.

Hab. Rooibank (near Walfischbay), May 1905.

17. *Adesmia rugatipennis* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Rooibank, May 1905.

18. *Adesmia khoikhoina* PÉR.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, April 1904. Berseba, August 1905. Little Namaqualand: Steinkopf (Kookfontein), July 1904.

19. *Adesmia cribripes* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, October 1903.

20. *Adesmia globosa* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, October 1903.

21. *Adesmia foveipennis* HAAG-RUT. (Hab. near Otjimbingwe.)

Genus *Pedionomus*.

22. *Pedionomus favosus* ER.

Hab. Okakandja (Hereroland). (Originally described from Angola.)

Genus *Stenocara*.

23. *Stenocara namaqua* n. sp.

Ovato-rotundata, nigra, parum nitida, antennis palpis tibiisque nigro-rufescentibus; caput haud crebre punctulatum; prothorax longitudine duplo latior, punctis aciculatis remotis ad latera magis approximatis validioribusque obsitus; elytra ovalia, convexa, ad medium magis ampliata, ad apicem acuminata, postice sensim retusa, tuberculis confluentibus a basi post medium obtusis deinde apice magis acutis oblecta, utrinque carinis subobsoletis duabus, postice subtuberculosis praedita, lateribus distincte serratis; pedes elongati, femoribus rugosis, posticis incrassatis.

Allied to *S. ruficornis* Sol. and *S. intermedia* Pér. and forming with these two species a group characterised by the thickened hind femora. It is distinguished from the above named species by the very rudimentary carinules of the elytra which are very distinct and very sharp in *S. ruficornis* and *S. intermedia*. In *S. namaqua* the whole surface is covered with confluent tubercles quite obtuse from the base to past the median part but becoming sharper at the apex and on the sides, the margin of the latter is plainly serrate.

Length $11\frac{1}{8}$ —12 mm. Width 7—8 mm. ♂ ♀.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, April 1904.

24. *Stenocara albovillosa* PÉR.

Hab. Angra Pequena, June 1903. Namib desert between Kuikop and Tsirub (east of Angra Pequena), April 1904.

25. *Stenocara vittata* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, September 1903; Okahandja. Great Namaqualand: Keetmanshoop, July 1905; Berseba, August 1905; Station Wasserfall between Berseba and Bethanien, August 1905. Little Namaqualand, Steinkopf, August 1904.

26. *Stenocara sexlineata* SOL.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904; Steinkopf, July 1904.

27. *Stenocara serrata* F.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Steinkopf, July-August 1904. (Inhabits the whole of the Karroo Region; on mountain or hard ground, like most *Stenocara*.)

28. *Stenocara eburnea* PASC.

Hab. South-West African coast: strand between Cape Cross and Swakopmund, August 1903. (Recorded also from Ngamiland.)

29. *Stenocara globulum* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, September 1903.

30. *Stenocara lüderitzi* n. sp.

Hab. *Salsola*-bushfield on the northern end of Angra Pequena, July 1903. Namib east of Angra Pequena, April 1904.

31. *Stenocara tenuegranata* FAIRM.

Hab. Prince of Wales Bay, May 1903; Angra Pequena, June 1903.

32. *Stenocara sericeiceps* PÉR.

Hab. Okahandja.

Genus *Epiphysa*.

33. *Epiphysa flavicollis* F.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Station Wasserfall between Bethanien and Berseba.

II. Tentyriinae.

Genus *Carchares*.

34. *Carchares macer* PASC.

Hab. Prince of Wales Bay, May 1903; Angra Pequena, June, July 1903. (Inhabits the whole of Damaraland and part of Bushmanland.)

Genus *Rozonia*.

35. *Rozonia strigicollis* FAIRM.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, September 1903.

Genus *Asphaltesthes*.

36. *Asphaltesthes impressipennis* FAIRM.

Hab. Angra Pequena, June, July 1903; Okahandja.

Genus *Rhamnatodes*.

37. *Rhamnatodes longicornis* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, August 1903.

Genus *Euleantus*.

38. *Euleantus aequalipennis* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, near Salem, September 1903.

Genus *Phaeotribon*.

39. *Phaeotribon australis* n. sp.

Rufo brunneus elytris obscurioribus; caput impressione transversa nulla, concinne aciculato-punctatum; antennae prothoracis basim perparum excedentes, rigidae, articulo ultimo praecedenti nonnihil angustiore; prothorax basi valde arcuata, angulis posticis nullis, anticis distinctis, convexus, lateribus basique acute marginatis, supra crebre punctulatus; elytra fere oblonga humeris nullis, haud profunde at distincte punctato-striata, interstitiis angustis, fere levibus; corpus subtus pedesque vix punctulata.

Long. 4–4½ mm. Lat. 1½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony. Little Namaqualand; Prieska, Hope Tonn. This species comes near *P. pulchellus* KRAATZ, but is different.

Genus *Himatismus*.

40. *Himatismus? variegatus* FAB.

Hab. Bechuanaland Protectorate, Kalahari: Kooa, November 1904; Severelela-Khakhea, November 1904; Khakhea-Kang, Dezember 1904; Lehututu-Kgokong, January 1905.

41. *Himatismus mandibularis* ER.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, April 1904; Rooibank (near Walfischbay), May 1905.

III. Cryptochilinae.Genus *Cryptochile*.**42. *Cryptochile maculata* FAB.**

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Steinkopf, July-August 1904.

Genus *Saccophorus*.**43. *Saccophorus batesi* HAAG-RUT.**

Hab. Great-Namaqualand: Kubub, April 1904.

IV. Eurychorinae.Genus *Eurychora*.**44. *Eurychora terrulenta* HAAG-RUT.**

Hab. Okahandja.

45. *Eurychora barbata* OL.

Hab. Bechuanaland Protectorate, Kalahari: Lehututu-Kgokong, January 1905.

46. *Eurychora? trichoptera* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Keetmanshoop, July 1905.

47. *Eurychora suturalis* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904.

48. *Eurychora ciliata* var. *major* SOL.Hab. Little Namaqualand: Port Nolloth, on the flowers of the composite *Othonna floribunda* SCHTR., June 1904.Genus *Stira*.**49. *Stira dohrni* HAAG-RUT.**

Hab. Bechuanaland Protectorate, Kalahari: Khakhea-Kang, December 1904.

50. *Stira* sp.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904.

Genus *Lycanthropa*.**51. *Lycanthropa? denticollis* HAAG-RUT.**

Hab. Bechuanaland Protectorate, Kalahari: Lehututu-Kgokong, January 1905.

Genus *Eutychnus*, HAAG-RUT.**52. *Eutychnus foreatipennis* n. sp.**

Oblongus, rufo-brunneus, opacus, pilis rigidis retro curvatis flavescentibus in elytris seriatis obsitus; caput in medio distincte longitudinaliter carinatum ante oculos utrinque diagonaliter impressum, punctis

serigeris subsparsis obsitum; prothorax longitudine media fere triplo longior, lateribus ad medium rotundato-ampliatis, crenatis, in basi utroque profunde emarginatus, in medio canaliculatus, impressione longitudinali juxta medium posita alteraque supra laterali utrinque praeditus, scrobiculato punctatus, punctis setigeris, setis in basin atque in medium marginis anticae densioribus; elytra oblonga, antice prothoracis medio nonnihil angustiora, ejusdem basi leviter latiora, tertio longiora, deplanata, dorso ad suturum nonnihil depresso, postice conjunctim rotundata, foveolato-seriata, interstitiis angustis, carinatis, seriato setigeris; epipleura seriatim foveata, glabra; abdomen sternumque punctis variolosis haud confertis setam brevissimam fere squamiformem ferentibus obsita; pedes rugosi, breviter setulosi.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Angra Pequena (Lüderitzbucht).

53. *Eutyehus parvulus* n. sp.

Oblongus, niger, opacus, longe subremote griseo-pilosus, antennis pedibusque brunneo-rufescentibus; caput rugose scrobiculatum, epistoma tantummodo longitudinaliter carinulatum; prothorax lateraliter distincte crenatus, lateribus in medio haud rotundato-ampliatis, at supra basin apice nonnihil latioribus, ad medium disci suprautrinque profunde impressus, hic nonnihil convexus lateribus subdeplanatis, scrobiculato-foveatus interstitiis fovearum acutis; elytra prothoracis latitudine maxima aequalia angulis distinctis, pone medium nonnihil rotundato-ampliata, deinde postice conjunctim attenuata, in dorso subdeplanata sutura elevata, foveato-seriata, interstitiis angustis subcarinatisque setis griseo-flavescentibus longis, erectis, subremotis, in series dispositis ferentibus; epipleura ut in dorso foveolato punctata, at interstitiis planis; sternum profunde punctatum; breviter villosum; abdomen brevissime pubescens; pedes subtiliter setulosi.

Long. 5 mm. Lat. 3 mm.

I do not know *E. wahlbergi* H.-RUT. on which the genus is founded, but the description of the latter does not quite agree with the present species.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904; Steinkopf, July 1904.

Genus *Herpiscius*.

54. *Herpiscius sommeri* SOL.

Hab. Kalahari, Mookane, October 1904.

V. Molurinae.

Genus *Moluris*.

55. *Moluris nitida* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904; Steinkopf, August 1904.

56. *Moluris pseudonitida* n. sp.

Nigra, nitida, glabra; antennae brunnescentes, breviter villosae; caput antice sparse, postice vix punctulatum; prothorax alte gibbosus, lateribus nonnihil in medio ampliatis, angulis anticis acute acuminatis, posticis subobtusis at distinctis, basi ad angulos transversim impressa, disco tenuissime remoteque aciculato, lateribus levibus; scutellum leve; elytra basi prothorace haud latiora humeris nullis, deinde valde ampliato-rotundata, convexissima, ad tertiam longitudinis partem abrupte declivia, haud distincte costulata, granulis minutis modice sparsis obsita, epipleura levigata; subtus vix punctatus; pedes subgraciles, crebre punctulati, setiferi, femoribus apicem segmenti abdominis ultimi fere attingentibus.

Long. 25 mm. Lat. $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

A very close ally of *M. nitida* HAAG-RUT. The shape is nearly the same but the elytra are more amplified, and instead of being quite smooth are covered with very small granules separated by an interval about equal to three times their own diameter.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, April 1904.

Genus *Psammodes*.

57. *Psammodes tuberculifer* HAAG-RUT.

Niger, valde elongato-ovatus, nitidus, antennae pedesque rufo-brunnei, illae graciles, hi brevissime pubescentes; caput vix punctulatum; prothorax longitudine nonnihil latior, lateribus in medio perparum ampliatis, supra convexus, fere gibbosus, tenuiter crebreque aciculatus, margine basali tenui in medio oblitterata; scutellum lateraliter granulis sparsis nonnullis obsitum; elytra elongato-ovata, ad medium parum ampliata latitudine tertio longiora, in disco vix longitudinaliter arcuata, postice abrupte dehiscentia apice ipso deplanato in processu subporrecto producto, utroque seriebus 8 vel 9 e tuberculis compressis acutis retro spinosis lateraliter posticeque instructis, seriebus laterum basim fere posticis partem post mediam disci attingentibus; abdomen crebre aciculatus; pectus punctato-granosum, breviter fulvo-pubescentis. ♂ Segm. abdom. 1—3 dense ferrugineo-tomentosa.

Long. 28 mm. Lat. $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is allied to *P. schultzei*, of which it has the elongated form, it differs by the shape of the tubercles which, instead of being vertically erect and rounded at the tip, are slightly conical, strongly slanting backwards and compressed laterally very much in the manner of those of its close ally *P. pierreti* AM. The other two allies, *P. tuberculipennis* and *P. mashunus*, have, like *P. pierreti*, the elytra much more amplified in the centre.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, April 1904.

58. *Psammodes gibberosulus* n. sp.

Niger, supra subopacus, antennae graciles, prothoracis basim attingentes, rufo-brunneae; caput epistomaque crebre granulata, genis antice acute angulatis; prothorax longitudine tertio latior, lateraliter modice rotundato-ampliatum angulis posticis rotundatis, antice gibberosus, utrinque leviter declivis, postice nonnihil deplanatus, ad angulos posticos utrinque leviter impressus, basi subsinuata, tuberculis minutis acutis retrorsum ductis fereque confluentibus obtectus; scutellum granulosum; elytra prothorace basi tertio latiora humeris rotundatis, deinde valde ampliato-ovata, parte postica sensim dehiscente margine laterali posticaque deplanatis, haud costulata, granulis acutis crebre oblecta; pedes breves, validi, scabrosi, femoribus posticis apicem segmenti abdominis antepaenultimi attingentibus; abdomen aciculatum, pectus punctatum granosumque.

Long. 18—23 mm. Lat. 10—14 mm.

This species which belongs to the group of *P. scrobicollis* FAHR. is closely related to *P. myrmidon* PÉR. which occurs in the Prieska district of the Cape Colony. It differs however from the latter by the closely granulated head, and the anterior part of the thorax which is more or less plainly gibberose in the centre of the anterior part, and also by the more closely set granulated tubercles; on the elytra the granules which are separated by a wider space than their own diameter in both species, are slightly finer in *P. gibberosulus*.

This species seems to range from Port Nolloth to Walfish Bay, in the sand dunes of the coast.

Hab. Namib near the Prince of Wales Bay (south of Angra Pequena), May 1903.

59. *Psammodes kubub* n. sp.

♀. Niger, subopacus, antennis tibiisque aliquantulum ferrugineis; caput praeter epistoma creberrime granulatum, interstitiis breviter setulosis; antennae fere prothoracis basim attingentes, dense subcinereo setulosae; prothorax suborbiculatus, basi apice latitudine adaequans, longitudine nonnihil latior, supra convexus, supra basim profunde transversim impressus, margine basali recta, vix carinata, angulis posticis vix perspicuis, tenuissime confertissimeque granulatus, brevissime setulosus, setis ad latera distinctioribus; scutellum minute granulatum setulosumque; elytra basi prothorace tertio latiora utroque oblique truncata humeris acutis prominentibus, deinde suboblonga, postice modice attenuata, apice singulatim obtuse acuminata, supra a basi pone medium vix convexa, postice gradatim dehiscentia, costis latis duabus obtusis fere obsolete antice obliterated, esulcis longitudinalibus formatis in singulo instructis, supra tenuissime confertissimeque granulata, granulis majoribus seriatis setam brevem ferentibus admixtis; epipleura angusta, vix aciculata; corpus subtus breviter subdenseque punctato-villosum; femoribus posticis abdominis segmenti quarti basim haud attingentibus.

Long. 11—13³/₄ mm. Lat. 4³/₄—6 mm.

In general appearance this species resembles *P. profugus* PÉR., the shape of the prothorax is almost identical; the elytra have sharp shoulders in both, but in *P. kubub*, the humeral angle is still sharper, the dorsal part is slightly more depressed, and the sculpture is very different from that of *P. profugus*.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, April 1904.

60. *Psammodes miles* n. sp.

Elongato-ovatus, niger, capite prothoraceque magis, elytris minus nitidis, labro, palpis, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus, his fere glabris, valde rugosis; caput profunde subremote punctatum; prothorax in medio ampliato-rotundatus, longitudine tertio latior, basi ad latera evidenter utrinque impressa, margine basali in medio integra, margine antica brevissime albido-fimbriata, supra convexus tenuissime, subcrebre, ad latera densius profundiusque punctatus, margine laterali acuta, serrulata; scutellum granulis confertis obsitum; elytra basi breviter attenuata, ad humeros ampliata, arcuata, deinde ad apicem gradatim elongata, ad tertiam partem attenuata, apice obtuse acuminata, a basi post medium disci modice convexa, dehiscentia, granulis acutis in parte anteriore validioribus confertioribusque at post medium apice minoribus magisque remotis, obsita; pedes postici subbreves, femoribus elytrorum apicem haud attingentibus; abdomen aciculatum, pectus striolatum; antennae elongatae, subgraciles.

Long. 28 mm. Lat. 15 mm.

This species is remarkable owing to the shape of the elytra which are amplified at the humeral part, close to the base, and gradually attenuated thence to the apex which is only bluntly acuminate, the disc is also gradually arcuate longitudinally from the base nearly to the apex.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Keetmanshoop.

61. *Psammodes schultzei* n. sp.

Elongatus, subparallelus, niger, nitidus, antennis, palpis, tarsi, pedibus, illis praesertim rufo-brunneis; caput vix punctatum; prothorax impunctatus, longitudine latitudine aequali, gibbosus, ad medium laterum vix ampliatus, margine basali in medio obliterated; scutellum in medio fere leve, lateraliter granulis minutis sparsis obsitum; elytra elongata, pone humeros fere subparallelia, latitudine tertio longiora, a basi longe pone medium subdeplanata, postice subabrupte declivia, apice in processu subplano valde producta,

lateribus posticeque tuberculis erectis apice rotundatis, ad latera 7-fariam, postice 8-fariam seriatis, seriebus lateralibus fere ab humeris apice ductis, in singulo instructis, medio disci interstitiisque tuberculorum impunctatis; abdominis segmenta aciculata, pectus punctis crebris brevissime setiferis in mesosterno granulatis obsitum; antennae graciles, prothoracis basim vix attingentes; pedes brevissime pubescentes; ♂ segm. abdom 3 primis dense lateque fulvo-tomentosis.

Long. 31 mm. Lat. 21 mm.

This species belongs to the group of *P. pierreti* AM., *tuberculipennis* HAAG, *mashunus* PÉRING. etc. From the former two it is distinguished by the elongated elytra which are very little, if at all amplified laterally in the middle, and by the shape of the tubercles which are not acuminate at the apex, nor directed backwards.

Hab. Namib between Kuikop and Tsirub mountains (east of Angra Pequena), April 1904.

62. *Psammodes kamagasus* n. sp.

Niger, vix nitidus, palpis, antennis pedibusque rufo-brunneis; caput punctatum, punctis in epistoma remotis, setiferis, in vertice minoribus magisque approximatis; antennae longae basim elytrorum superantes; prothorax longitudine haud latior, basi apice latitudine fere aequali, subglobosus angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis subprominulis, antice posticeque marginatus, margine basali prominula, recta, integra, punctis rotundatis approximatis at haud confluentibus atque setis rigidis longis, subsparsis obsitus; scutellum profunde punctatum; elytra elongata, basi prothorace vix latiora, humeris prominulis, ab illis fere ad tertiam partem longitudinis suboblonga, deinde ovato-acuminata, supra modice convexa, postice gradatim dehiscentia, costis 3 longitudinalibus subrectiformibus utroque praedita, punctis foveolatis subapproximatis setam longam ferentibus a basi ultra medium prominentibus posticeque evanescentibus obsita; abdomen sparse punctulatum, punctis setam brevem reclinatam ferentibus; pectus granulatum longius pilosum; pedes rugosuli setulosique, tibiis posticis abdominis segmenti antepaenultimi apicem nonnihil excedentibus.

Long. 16 mm. Lat. 6 mm.

This species is easily distinguished from all other known to me by the almost foveate punctuation of the anterior part of the elytra from the base to slightly past the median part; these foveolate punctures are more conspicuous at the base, and they gradually diminish in size until the postmedian part is reached, beyond that only the hairs without the punctures are left; even the costae are foveate punctate from the base to past beyond the middle.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904.

63. *Psammodes herero* n. sp.

Elongato-ovatus, niger, vix nitidus, antennis pedibusque rufo-brunneis, fulvo-pubescentibus; caput conspicue longitudinaliter strigoso-plicatum; prothorax valde convexus, fere subgibbosus, ad medium rotundatim ampliatum, antice posticeque truncatus margine posticali integra, superficie tota tenuissime creberrimeque longitudinaliter plicatula; scutellum crebre granulatum; elytra elongata, ad humeros prothorace tertio latiora, deinde elongato-ovata, postice sensim acuminata, a basi post medium leviter convexa, pone medium dehiscentia, granulis minimis sat dense obsita brevissimeque pubescentia; pedes graciles, cribrati, femoribus posticis basin segmenti penultimi abdominis attingentibus; corpus subtus aspero granulosum, brevissime fulvo-pubescentibus; segmentis basalibus 3 maris pube densiore in medio vestitis.

Long. 13—13½ mm. Lat. 5—6½ mm.

I do not know of any close ally to this species which is remarkable by its very elongate ovate shape, the very convex and very closely plicate prothorax and the elytra which are at their widest near

the base; the granules are very small and separated from each other by a space equal in width to their size. *P. laetulus* PÉRING. has somewhat the same general facies, but the shoulders are more obliterated, the prothorax is not so convex, and the sculpture is quite different.

Hab. Southern Hereroland: Windhuk, September 1903.

64. *Psammodes interventor* n. sp.

Niger, elytris subnitidis nonnihil aenescentibus, glaber; antennis pedibusque rufo-castaneis, dense subbreviterque setulosis; caput parce punctulatum; prothorax postice fere gibboso-convexus, longitudine latitudine aequali, angulis anticis acuminatis, posticis obtuse rotundatis margine basali in medio late obliterata, levis, ad latera distinctius punctulatus, supra basim haud transversim impressus; scutellum creberrime granulatum; elytra ovata, prothorace basi haud latiora humeris nullis, supra nonnihil ampliata, postice retusa, apice vero deplanato, sub porrecto, lateribus parteque posticali tuberculis acutis, compressis, retorsum ductis interstitiis granulosis longitudinaliter seriatis, dorso a basi ultra medium levigato, punctis minutis remotis adperso, epipleuris sub angustis, levigatis; abdomen aciculatum, pectus rugose punctatum; pedes elongati, rugosi, femoribus posticis medium segmenti ultimi abdominis attingentibus, ♂ segm. abdom. 3 primis dense lateque fulvo-tomentosis.

Long. 19 mm. Lat. 10 mm.

Very closely related to *P. pierreti* AM. The two male examples that I have seen are of a smaller stature, and the elytra have a faint aeneous tinge, the lateral rows of tubercles are more numerous and the intervals between the longitudinal rows are filled with very distinct, remote, verrucose granules. ♀

Hab. Southern Hereroland: Windhuk, September 1903.

65. *Psammodes longipes* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, März 1904. (Inhabits Prieska and Carnarvon Districts, Cape Colony.)

66. *Psammodes scrobicollis* FÄHR.

Hab. Okahandja. (Extends right across South Africa.)

67. *Psammodes* species.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Steinkopf, July 1904.

68. *Psammodes blapsoïdes* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, March 1904.

69. *Psammodes tumidipennis* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Steinkopf, July 1904; Kamaggas, July 1904.

Genus *Trachynotidus*.

70. *Trachynotidus insularis* n. sp.

Rufo-castaneus, elytris pedibusque dilutioribus, nitidus; caput creberrime granulatum, epistoma labroque villosis; antennae breves, medium prothoracis attingentes; prothorax longitudine tertio latior, pone medium angulatim dilatatus, lateribus distincte marginatis, a medio postice, at praesertim ad medium, reflexo-marginatis, angulis anticis posticisque prominulis, basi apice latitudine fere aequali, in medium dorsi sub-

convexus, postice sensim deplanatus, tenuissime longitudinaliter plicatulus, punctis angustis elongatis, ad latera ac antice distinctioribus, admixtis; scutellum tenuissime granulosum apice obtuse angulatum; elytra basi fere truncata, ibi prothorace nonnihil latiora humeris fere rectis, ab illis usque ad tertiam partem sub-linearia vel levissime ampliata, deinde apice attenuata, singulatim subacuminata, supra modice convexa, costis tribus evanescentibus vix distinctis praedita, tenuissime creberrimeque granulosa, granulis setiferis majoribus at parvis, praeterea evidentioribus, sparsim obsita; corpus subtus granulosum vel aspero-punctatum, brevissime pubescens; segmentis abdominis basalibus tribus maris plaga elongata media e squamis flavescens formata vestitis; pedes graciles, rugosi granulatique, brevissime setulosi; tibiis anticis extus serrulatis, femoribus posticis apicem abdominis segmenti tertii haud attingentibus.

Long. 12—15½ mm. Lat. 5—6 mm.

Hab. Possession Island, May 1903. Angra Pequena (Lüderitzbucht), April 1903.

71. *Trachynotidus vagus* n. sp.

T. insulari verisimilis, praecipue differt statura nonnihil minore, prothoracis lateribus in medio minus acuminatis atque haud reflexis, elytris non costatis, granulis aequalibus tenuissimis creberrimis, obsitis.

Long. 8½—10 mm. Lat. 3½—4 mm.

Hab. Cape Cross, August 1903. Rooibank (near Walfischbay), May 1905. Little Namaqualand: Port Nolloth, April 1905.

72. *Trachynotidus cruentus* n. sp.

Valde elongatus, brunneo-rufus, elytris nonnumquam utrinque vittis quatuor nigris ornatis, corpus subtus nigrescens; caput crebre granulatum granulis brevissime setigeris; prothorax longitudine tertio latior, in medio laterum angulatim productus, basi apice fere aequans, angulis posticis retrorsum valde productis, supra in mare minus, in femina magis deplanatus, creberrime granulatus, granulis scabris, linea longitudinali antice posticeque abbreviata masculisque levibus duabus in dorso notatus; scutellum scabroso-granulatum, in medio levigatum; elytra distincte granulata valde elongata, basi prothorace haud latiora deinde obliquata, pone humeros sensim sinuata, in medio prothorace duplo latiora, postice subacuminata, supra in dorso plana lateribus valde declivis, utrinque carina dorsali acuta, valde elevata, postice ad suturam ducta, at eam haud attingente praedita, sutura carinulata; corpus subtus granulatum; pedes graciles, valde elongati, tibiis posticis flexis.

Long. 21—25 mm. Lat. 7½—9½ mm.

A very close ally of *T. angulicollis* HAAG-RUT, but in my example of the latter (compared with the type, a ♂) the prothorax in the ♂ is more broadly triangularly amplified laterally and the apex of the triangle is much sharper than in *T. cruentatus*. The female of the latter is a little broader than the male, the shape of the prothorax is nearly the same, but the two smooth narrow patches on the disc are more noticeable than in the ♂. The coloration is conspicuously red, especially on the elytra, whereas in *T. angulicollis* it is black with occasionally a slight brownish tinge.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, September 1903.

73. *Trachynotidus gravis* GEMM.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kammaggas, July 1904; Steinkopf, July 1904.

Genus *Trachynotus*.74. *Trachynotus goryi* SOL.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Steinkopf, August 1904.

75. *Trachynotus* HAAG-RUT.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, September 1903.

76. *Trachynotus planatus* SOL.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Keetmanshoop, August 1905. (Recorded also from Carnarvon, Prieska, Bushmanland.)

77. *Trachynotus aeneus* SOL.

Hab. Okahandja; Great Namaqualand: Kubub, April 1904. (Inhabits the whole of the Karroo Region, Griqualand West, Southern Bechuanaland.)

78. *Trachynotus rugosus* F.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Steinkopf, August 1904.

Genus *Ograbies*.79. *Ograbies longipilis* n. sp.

Pallide flavo-testacea capite prothoraceque obscurioribus, palpibus, antennis pedibusque subpallidis; caput creberrime punctatum, epistome apice fere recto, genis perspicuis; prothorax antice magis, basi minus arcuatus lateribus rotundato-ampliatis, angulis anticis posticisque late rotundatis, longitudine fere tertio latior, supra convexus, crebre aciculatus, punctis nonnullis in disco setam longam flavescentem ferentibus aspersus, marginibus longe fimbriatis; scutellum breve, arcuatum, punctulatum; elytra prothorace fere triplo longiora nonnihil latiora angulis obtuse rotundatis, ovata, apice conjunctim rotundata, convexa, postice dehiscentia, haud profunde striata at regulariter seriatim fortiter punctata, interstitiis planis, fere levibus, ad latera praesertim atque postice setis longis erectis seriatim modice remotis obsita; corpus subtus pedesque pubescentia; tibiis anticis posticisque extus tenue serrulatis, illis ad apicem late dilatatis at extus profunde emarginatis, ad medium dentatis, tarsis pubescentibus.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ —8 mm. Lat. 4—4 mm.

Hab. Walfischbay.

VI. Hopatrinae.

Genus *Oncotus*.80. *Oncotus capensis* SOL.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kammaggas, July 1904. (Also from the neighbourhood of Cape Town to Namaqualand.)

Genus *Gonopus*.81. *Gonopus tibialis* F.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, September 1903. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, April 1904; Keetmanshoop, August 1904; Station Wasserfall between Bethanien and Berseba, August 1905.

82. *Gonopus hirtipes* FÅHR.

Hab. Bechuanaland Protectorate, Kalahari: Lookaneng-Severelela, October 1904. (Inhabits also Orange River Colony, Transvaal.)

83. *Gonopus puncticollis* SOL.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Keetmanshoop, August 1905. (Occurs along the „strand veld“ from Saldanha Bay northward, but is very local.)

84. *Gonopus agrestis* FÅHR.

Hab. Bechuanaland Protectorate, Kalahari: Lookaneng-Severelela, October 1904; Kooa, November 1904; Khakhea-Kgokong, November 1904.

Genus *Anomalipus*.85. *Anomalipus elephas* FÅHR.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, September 1903. Bechuanaland Protectorate, Kalahari: Lehututu Kgokong, Bonce, Januar 1905. (This species is noticed in Prof. SCHULTZE'S "Aus Namaland und Kalahari", Jena 1907, p. 607 as *Onthophagus saphirinus* FÅHR.) (Extends from Northern Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia across the South Africa area.)

Genus *Stizopus*.86. *Stizopus balneorum* n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, antennarum articulis apicalibus lateraliter, ultimo omnino, flavo-rufescentibus; caput omnino crebre granulatum, epistoma in medio late profundeque inciso, angulis incisurae rotundatis at lateribus ejusdem in dentem triangulum utrinque erectis; prothorax longitudine in medio fere tertio latior, lateraliter in medio perspicue rotundato-ampliatum, ad basim nonnihil, sinuato attenuatum angulis distinctis, in basi arcuato sinuatum basi ipsa apice angustiore, supra subdeplanatum at antice nonnihil dehiscens, in disco crebre aciculatum, ad latera scabrose granulatum; scutellum apice impunctatum; elytra fere oblonga, sed ad humeros medio leviter angustiora, prothorace duplo longiora basi ejusdem latiora versus apicem conjunctim rotunda, supra deplanata, ad apicem fere declivia, anguste striata interstitiis levibus subdeplanatis, lateraliter magis convexis; sternum granulatum, abdomine punctulatum; pedes validi tibiis aspere granulatis, anticis a medio apice valde ampliatis, intus ad apicem leviter sinuatis, intermediis posticisque leviter incurvatis, nonnihil bisinuatis, extus crenulatis; ♂ femoribus intermediis posticisque subtus longe denseque flavo-pubescentibus.

Long. 14½—15 mm. Lat. 7 mm.

Not unlike at first glance *S. armaticeps* PÉRING., but in the latter the prothorax is not finely granulated laterally.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Warmbad, June 1904 (SCHLECHTER legit).

87. *Stizopus major* FAIRM.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904; Steinkopf, Juli 1904.

Pedinidae.

Genus *Blenosia*.

88. *Blenosia calaharica* n. sp.

Nigra nitida, antennarum articulis ultimis lateraliter brunneis; caput crebre granulatum, postice nonnihil striolatum, labro antice profunde lateque arcuatim exciso angulis nullis; prothorax longitudine quarto fere latior angulis anticis acuminatim prominulis, posticis rectis, in basi linearis, basi ipsa apice nonnihil latiore, lateribus modice arcuatus, ad medium leviter ampliatus, margine laterali acuta ad angulos posticos sensim reflexa, supra modice convexus, punctis in medium disci elongatis ad latera striolis irregularibus creberrime obsitus; scutellum sparse punctulatum; elytra prothorace angustiora at antice latitudine baseos ejusdem angulis humeralibus rectis, dein ad medium sublinearia, pone medium versus apicem gradatim angustata, postice conjunctim rotundata, prothorace duplo longiora, supra antice vix convexa, anguste at profunde striata, in striis tenuiter confertim punctata, interstitiis primo juxta suturali excepto antice convexus, postice manifeste tectiformibus, sublevibus, epipleuris crebre punctulatis; prosternum in medio dense flavescens villosum, ad latera granulatum, ad medium plicatulum; pectus tenuiter granulatum, abdomen crebre punctatum; pedes rugose punctati, tibiis asperulis, anticis late dilatatis, extus sexdenticulatis intus serrulatis, versus apicem brevissime subciliatis.

Long. 9 mm. Lat. 4½ mm.

This species differs from its congeners in the manifest attenuation behind of the elytra which at the base are nearly of the same width as that of the prothorax.

Hab. Bechuanaland Protectorate, Kalahari: Kanga, October 1904.

Genus *Planostibes*.

89. *Planostibes namaqua* n. sp.

Niger vel nigro-brunneus, subnitidus, antennae pedesque rufo-brunneae, caput creberrime granulatum; prothorax latus, punctis aciculatis creberrime obsitus, nonnumquam (♂) linea longitudinali media vix perspicua praeditus, baseos margine in medio obliterated; scutellum breve, minutissime articulatum; elytra prothoracis basi levissime latiora humeris prominulentibus, lateribus ab humeris fere ad apicem rectis, parte postica ovato-acuminata, supra vix convexa at postice curvato-dehiscentia, subprofunde striata striis in mare magis, in femina minus crenato-punctatis, interstitiis leviter convexus, creberrime autem haud profunde aciculatis, epipleuris etiam at sparsim aciculatis; sternum rugose creberrimeque punctatum, abdominis segmentia profunde punctata ultimo aciculato; pedes subrugos-punctati, ♂ tibiae anticae a basi medio subrectae, deinde intus fere transversim flexae, ad apicem leviter incrassatae, intermediis posticisque a basi apice valde incurvatis gradatimque incrassatis, ad apicem rude reticulato-punctatis; ♀ tibiae anticae introrsum gradatim incurvatae, quam in mare apice latiores, intermediis posticisque minus incurvatis.

Long. 6—6¼ mm. Lat. 4—4¼ mm.

Very different from the three other described species of the genus, but agreeing closely with other non-described species.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904; Steinkopf, July 1904; occurs also in Gobabis and Ojoconda.

Genus *Clitobius*.

90. *Clitobius ovatus* ER.

Hab. Angra Pequena.

Genus *Gonocephalum*.91. *Gonocephalum arenarium* OL.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904; Steinkopf, August 1904; Cape flats (farm Bergvliet near Cape Town), September 1904. (Inhabits the whole of the Western part of Cape Colony.)

VII. Trachyscelinae.

Genus *Anemia*.92. *Anemia submetallica* n. sp.

Brunneo-nigra, elytris dilutioribus, supra submetallescens, limbo ciliata, antennarum articulis ultimis flavescens; caput omnino crebre punctatum, at in partem anticam nonnihil subplicatum, antice profunde arcuatim emarginatum angulis rotundatis; prothorax longitudine in medio latior angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis acutis, basi marginata, vix sinuata, supra in medio modice convexus, crebre aequaliter punctatus, punctis ut in capite profundis; scutellum apice haud punctatum; elytra oblonga, convexa, prothorace haud latiora, fere triplo longiora, in dorso utrinque obsolete bistrata, fundo crebre punctato, punctis in dorso seriatis, simplicibus, at versus latera distincte scabrosis; pedes punctulati, ciliati.

Long. 4 mm. Lat. 2 mm.

Smaller than *A. oculata* WOLL. from the neighbourhood of Cape Town and distinguished by its metallescent tinge, the deeper and slightly more remote punctures on the head and prothorax, and the much more scabrose punctate sides of the elytra.

Hab. Namib near Prince of Wales Bay (south of Angra Pequena), May 1903.

Genus *Phaleria*.93. *Phaleria? capensis* CAST.

VIII. Tenebrioninae.

Genus *Derostrophus*.94. *Derostrophus consobrinus* PÉR.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, September 1903.

95. *Derostrophus humilis* PÉR.

Hab. Rooibank (near Walfischbay), May 1905.

Genus *Afrinus*.96. *Afrinus minor* n. sp.

Brunneo-niger antennis pedibusque dilutioribus, glaber, caput omnino creberrime punctatum, punctis ad latera nonnihil plicatulis; antennae elytrorum partem mediam haud attingentes; prothorax antice basique truncatus, lateraliter ampliato-rotundatus, supra convexus, creberrime punctatus, margine baseos subcarinulata, apice nonnihil angustiore angulis brevibus at distinctis; elytra elongato-ovalia prothorace tertio longiora et basi ejusdem antice nonnihil latiora, modice convexa, postice gradatim dehiscencia, creberrime punctulata; epipleura angusta; corpus subtus pedesque crebre punctulata.

Long. 4-5 mm. Lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 mm.

Smaller than its congener *A. striolifrons* FAIRM. It differs from it by the punctate epistoma and the plainly distinct basal angles of the prothorax. In *A. striolifrons* the antennae reach the median part of the elytra, and the antennal joints are more attenuated underneath at base.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, October 1903.

IX. Helopininae.

Genus *Drosochrus*.

97. *Drosochrus* sp.

Hab. Bechuanaland Protectorate, Kalahari: Lookaneng-Severelela, October 1904.

Genus *Diestecopus*.

98. *Diestecopus erodioïdes* SOL.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, March 1904. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904; Steinkopf, July 1904.

X. Strongylinae.

99. *Praogena nobilitata* n. sp.

Elongata, caput, prothorax pedesque nigra, nitida, antennae nigrae; elytra castanea vitta lata supra-marginali viridescente basi margineque laterali laete flavis; corpus subtus in medio late rufo-castaneum; epistome caputque confertim punctulata; oculi validi; prothorax antice lateraliter modice attenuatus, basi medio latitudine aequali, punctis fere profundis, modice confertis obsitus; elytra profunde punctato-striata, interstitiis elevatis striis dorsalibus quatuor quam caeteris subtilius punctatis, punctis postice obsoletioribus, vitta flava laterali striam marginalem marginemque includente; abdomen subtiliter alutaceum, metasternum leve, epimeris profunde rugoso-punctatis.

Long. 13½ mm. Lat. 4 mm.

A very distinct species.

Hab. Bechuanaland-Protectorate: Mafeking, October 1904.

B. Curculionidae.

I. Microcerinae.

Genus *Microcerus*.

1. *Microcerus idolum* GYLL.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, September 1903. (Recorded also from the Fraserburg District, Cape Colony.)

Genus *Episus*.

2. *Episus dentatus* BOH.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, March 1904.

3. *Episus fictus* BOH.

Hab. Kalahari: Lehututu Kgokong, Januar 1905.

4. *Episus contractus* BOH.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, September 1903.

5. *Episus mendosus* GYLL.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904.

II. *Brachyderinae*.Genus *Mimaulus*.6. *Mimaulus papulosus* FÅHR.

Hab. Kalahari: Khakhea-Kang, Dezember 1904.

Genus *Siderodactylus*.7. *Siderodactylus portentosus* n. sp.

Elongatus, niger pube appressa, subflavescenti, elytris exceptis, dense tectus, antennae tenues, rufescentes, elytra basi lateribusque late flavescenti-squamosa, caput rugosum, antice longe villosum, fronte granulata; prothorax lateribus valde ampliatio-rotundatis, longitudine tertio latior basi apiceque truncatus, antice parum, postice magis convexus, in medio longitudinaliter canaliculatus, crebre rugose granulatus, interstitiis breviter pilosis, lateribus flavescenti-squamosis; elytra elongata, pone humeros angustata deinde nonnihil ampliatio-ovata, apice submucronata, basi ipsa utrinque acute acuminata humeris obliquis, supra convexa, profunde striato-punctata interstitiis convexiusculis, creberrime granulosis, brevissime sparsim, pilosis, fasciis baseos laterumque e squamis crassis pilisque brevibus formatis; subtus, coxis anticis metasternoque longe, dense pilosis; pedes crebre granulosis, pubescentes, squamis nonnullis subopalinis adspersis; femoribus anticis valde ampliatis, latitudine tantummodo tertio longioribus, subtus apice acute dentatis, tibiis anticis intermediisque intus confertim denticulatis.

Long. 10½—11½ mm. Lat 3¼ mm.

A very distinct species.

Hab. Deutsch-Südwestafrika.

8. *Siderodactylus albilatera* CHEVR.

Hab. Hereroland: Okahandja.

9. *Siderodactylus puberulus* CHEVR.

Hab. Okahandja.

Genus *Timus*.10. *Timus dives* n. sp.

Elongatus, niger, pedibus rufis, squamis viridibus rotundatis vestitus, prothorace vittis tribus, elytrisque duabus dorsalibus denudatis; caput latitudine baseos nonnihil brevius, confertim punctulatum, fronte subdeclivum, oculi ovati subprominuli, rostrum supra subdeplanatum, capite nonnihil longius, apice dehiscens vel declivum, medio lateraliterque carinatum, carinisque tenuibus duabus a basi fere ad medium ductis utroque supra praeditum; antennae subtenues ultra medium prothoracis attingentes; prothorax longitudine latitudine fere adaequans, lateribus in medio nonnihil rotundato-ampliatis at declivis, supra valde convexus,

apice truncatus, basi recta, marginata, angulis posticis prominentibus, retrorsum ductis, in medium dorsi tenuiter canaliculatus, crebre haud profunde punctato-rugosus; scutellum longitudine latitudine fere aequale, apice rotundatum, squamis viridibus tectum; elytra cylindrica, prothorace duplo longiora, basi nonnihil angustiora, apice subrotundatim attenuata, profunde striato-punctata interstitiis planis, rugulosis, striis fere dimidio latioribus, vitta lata dorsali strias tres vel quatuor includente, a basi fere ad apicem utrinque denudata; corpus subtus dense squamosum; pedes breviter pubescentes, squamosi, tibiae anticae intus serratae.

Long. rostr. excl. $10\frac{1}{2}$ —11 mm. Lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Deutsch-Südwestafrika.

11. *Timus simplex* PÉR.

Hab. Lüderitz-Bucht (Angra Pequena), Juny 1903.

Genus *Cimbus*.

12. *Cimbus barbicauda* BOH.

Hab. Hereroland: Okahandja.

Genus *Polycleïs*.

13. *Polycleïs longicornis*.

Hab. Kalahari: Severelela-Khakhea, November 1904. (Inhabits the Northern Orange River Colony; the whole of the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia; Bechuanaland Protectorate; Hereroland; Ovamboland.)

III. Otiorrhynchinae.

Eremnoschema n. gen.

Rostrum capite fere duplo longius et illo angustius, sublineare, in medio adque ad latera canaliculatum, oculi depressi perspicue granulati; antennae graciles, longae, versus apicem rostri insertae, scapus funiculo nonnihil brevior, articulo 2^o quatuor sequentibus simul sumtis longitudine aequali; prothorax modice convexus, ad latera nonnihil rotundato-ampliatum, versus apicem modice coarctatum, pone oculos lobatum, basi truncatus; scutellum nullum; elytra ovalia ad apicem attenuata; pedes modice elongati, femoribus subclavatis, tibiis anticis intermediisque compressis, laminatis, illis supra apicem late emarginato-sinuatis; tarsi elongati longissime ciliati articulo tertio ceteris haud latiore.

Allied to the genus *Eremnus*, but greatly differentiated by the shape of the tibiae and especially of the tarsi, the third joint of which is not broadly dilated.

14. *Eremnoschema ditissima* n. sp.

Nigra squamis albidis vel albido-coeruleis dense vestita, antennis pedibusque subrufescentibus; rostrum in medio profunde ad latera minus canaliculatum, apice longe pubescens, perparum subremotopunctatum, caput punctulatum; antennae graciles, articulis funiculi breviter ciliatis; prothorax longitudine latitudine fere aequans, apice in medio subsinuatus angulis valde productis, basi truncata apice latiore, lateribus nonnihil rotundato ampliatum, supra modice convexus, subalveolato-punctatus, punctis modice confertis singillatim setam albidam brevissimam ferentibus, lateribus tenuiter at longe pubescentibus; elytra ovata, antice prothoracis basi nonnihil latiora humeris rotundatis, apice obtuse acuminata, latitudine media fere duplo longiora, valde convexa, postice dehiscentia, subconfertim profunde-punctata striata, punctis

breviter setigeris, interstitiis post medium leviter elevatis, plagis nonnullis fuscis sparsis, ad medium in fasciam distinctiore dispositis maculata; corpus subtus sparse punctatum, breviter villosum; pedes, praesertim tarsi longe villosi.

Long. 7—8 mm. Lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The coating of scales is thick enough to fill a part of the sculpture of the head and prothorax, and rubbed specimens look very different from the well preserved ones.

Hab. Kalahari: Khakhea-Kang, December 1904. Dr. SCHULTZE also collected a variation of this species from Great Namaqualand: Angra Pequena and Prince of Wales Bay, May 1903.

IV. *Brachycerinae*.

Genus *Brachycerus*.

15. *Brachycerus umbrosus* PÉR.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Steinkopf, July 1904.

16. *Brachycerus namanus* PÉR.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904.

17. *Brachycerus turgidus* GYLL.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904; Steinkopf, August 1904.

18. *Brachycerus koroquanus* PÉR.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Steinkopf, June 1904.

19. *Brachycerus caviceps* PÉR.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904; Steinkopf, August 1904.

20. *Brachycerus angusticollis* WIED.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Steinkopf, July 1904.

21. *Brachycerus brevicostatus* FÄHR.

Hab. Windhuk, September 1903.

22. *Brachycerus congestus* GERST.

Hab. Kalahari: Severelela-Kooa, November 1904. (Extends across South Africa.)

23. *Brachycerus tursio* PASC.

Hab. Kalahari: Severelela, November 1904. (Recorded also from the Orange River, Modderfontein; Hereroland and Ovamboland.)

24. *Brachycerus verrucosus* OL.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Steinkopf, July 1904.

25. *Brachycerus tauriculus* SPARRM.

Hab. Windhuk, September 1903. (Recorded also from the whole Karro Region.)

26. *Brachycerus natalensis* FÅHR. var.

Hab. Kalahari: Kanya, October 1904.

27. *Brachycerus apterus* L. var. *portentosus* PÉR.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, April 1904. (Seems restricted to Little and Great Namaqualand whereas the var. *granosus* extends from the Great Karroo to Eastern Southern Rhodesia on one side and the Cunene River on the other).

28. *Brachycerus apterus* L. var. *granosus* GYLL.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, April 1904; Kalahari: Bonche, January 1905.

29. *Brachycerus squalidus* FÅHR.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Aar Rivier near Kubub, April 1904.

30. *Brachycerus infitialis* n. sp.

Niger, indumento ochraceo nigroque variegatus; caput fronte in medio impressa, rude punctatum, oculi depressi, supra carinulato-marginati, rostrum capite dimidio longius, modice arcuatum, lateribus basi vix angulatis, apicem versus dilatatum; antennae longitudine rostri; prothorax a basi longe pone medium rotundato-ampliatum, vix angulatus, latitudine postica fere duplo brevior, basi truncatus, apice strangulatus, supra convexus, in medio profunde canaliculatus anticeque perspicue impressus, foveolis profundis sub contiguis indumento fere omnino obtectis, tuberculis granulosis nonnullis lateralibus admixtis obsitus; elytra globosa humeris fere nullis, convexa, postice retusa, in dorso utrinque sexfariam tuberculata, tuberculis acervatis, posticis acutioribus, interstitiis foveato-reticulis; corpus subtile et pedes tereno-squamulosa; tibiae anticae perspicue in medio extus angulato-ampliatae.

Long. 10—11 mm. Lat. 6—6½ mm.

This species belongs to the same group as *B. margaritifera*, FÅHR and *B. mouffleti* PÉR.; it differs from the former in having the ampliation of the prothorax situated more towards the basal part, the rows of tubercles on the elytra are not so regular, and the intervals in *B. margaritifera* are not alveolate reticulate. In the last named species the anterior tibiae are not angularly ampliate outwardly in the centre.

Hab. Hereroland: Okahandja, September 1903.

31. *Brachycerus hilaris* n. sp.

Niger, squamis griseo-albidis supra dense tectus, tuberculis omnibus glabris, nitidis; caput brevissimum, a rostro anguste at profunde excisum, oculi ovati nonnihil convexi; rostrum capite fere quadruplo longius,

basi cornu acuto extrorsum ducto utrinque armatum, versus apicem dilatatum, supra planum, grosse scrobiculatum; antennae squamulosae setosaeque; prothorax latitudine longitudine fere aequans, lateribus angulato-dilatatis, spina acuta armatis, supra convexus, antice in medio rugis duabus sublevibus vel grosse punctatis capitis basim superantibus, tertiamque partem disci attingentibus, carinulaque brevi media praeditus, tuberculis rotundatis fere aequalibus subcrebre obsitus; elytra globosa humeris nullis, convexa, postice retusa, conferte seriatim tuberculata, tuberculis fere aequalibus, rotundatis at in series dorsales duas utrinque distinctioribus; pedes rugose granulati, femoribus albo annulatis.

Long. 13 mm. Lat. $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Aar Rivier near Kubub, April 1903.

32. *Brachycerus corpulentus* GYLL.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Steinkopf, July 1904.

33. *Brachycerus cornutus* L.

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Steinkopf, July 1904.

34. *Brachycerus difficilis* n. sp.

Niger interstitiis squamis albidis obsitus; antennae elongatae; rostrum capite multo longius, basi valide bicornutum, praeter cornua angustatum, deinde ad apicem ampliatus, quadratum, angulis posticis antennarum cavitatem superantibus a medio apice sensim devexum, rude foveolatum, pilis albidis rigidis nonnullis; caput breve, oculi depressi; prothorax longitudine nonnihil latior, lateribus rotundato-ampliatis, supra a basi apice sensim declinatus, basi truncatus, antice ab apice fere ad medium profunde canaliculatus, tuberculis verrucaeformibus apice denudatis confertis sed non contiguus obsitus; elytra elongato-ovata, basi prothorace haud latiora, triplo longiora, ad partem posticam nonnihil ampliata, supra modice convexa, apice declivia, fere retusa, utrinque 10-fariam tuberculata, tuberculis verruciformibus longe setigeris seriebus dorsalibus validioribus, tertia quintaque e tuberculis duplicibus formati ad suturam magis elevatis, atque callosis praedita; pedes dense longeque setosi.

Long. 18 mm. Lat. $8\frac{1}{2}-9$ mm.

Hab. Windhuk, September 1903.

Belongs to the group of *B. corniculatus* GYLH. and *B. bicallosus*. The shape of the rostrum is as in the former, but on the prothorax the tubercles are more verrucose and more of the same size, whereas in *B. corniculatus* the hind ones along the base are very much broader than the others. It may however prove to be a varietal form of *B. asper* OLIV.

Genus *Spartecerus*.

35. *Spartecerus quadratus* GERST.

Hab. Kalahari: Lehututu-Kgokong, January 1905. Dr. SCHULTZE's collection contains a variation of this species from Southern Hereroland, September 1903. (The habitat of this species extends from East to West in the South African area.)

36. *Spartecerus rudis* FÄHR.

Hab. Kalahari: Lehututu-Kgokong, January 1905.

28*

53*

Hipporrhinidae.Genus *Hypocolobus*.**37. *Hypocolobus variegatus* BOH.**

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904.

Genus *Brotheus*.**38. *Brotheus binodosus* MARSH.**

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904.

Genus *Rhytirrhinus*.**39. *Rhytirrhinus* spec.**

From Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904.

V. Hipporrhinidae.Genus *Hipporrhinus*.**40. *Hipporrhinus furvus* FÄHR.**

Hab. Hereroland: Okahandja. Kalahari: Lehututu-Kgokong, January 1905.

41. *Hipporrhinus recurvus* FAB.

Hab. Table Mountain, Cape Town.

42. *Hipporrhinus rugirostris* GYLL. (Inhabits also Little Namaqualand.)

Hab. Angra Pequena.

VI. Cleoninae.Genus *Cleonus*.**43. *Cleonus schultzei* n. sp.**

Oblongus, niger, indumento albo, crassissimo omnino obtectus; antennae etiam albo vestitae; rostrum, tricarinatum, fronte impressione elongata notata; antennae fere longitudine rostri cum capite; prothorax antice nonnihil constrictus, lateribus subrectis lobo medio baseos acuminato, supra parum convexus, rugose scrobiculatus; elytra basi prothorace haud latiora humeris diagonalibus, deinde versus apicem fere recta, apice conjunctim rotundata, antice seriato-punctata, postice substriata vel levia; sculptura corporis subtus pedumque indumento occultata.

Long. (rost. excl.) 11—12 mm. Lat. $4\frac{4}{5}$ —5 mm.

This remarkable species is doubtless closely allied to *C. mucidus* GERM. as far as one can judge without removing the very thick chalky white coating which in turn covers a light brown layer. Under this primary cover lies an appressed, short pubescence similar somewhat to that of *C. mucidus*. These white

coated species of *Cleonus* are somewhat a feature of the South African genus (cf. *C. glacialis*; *4-guttatus*; *vetustus*, *compressithorax* etc.).

Hab. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904.

44. *Cleonus mucidus* GERM.

Hab. Southern Hereroland, August 1903; Okahandja. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, July 1904. (Has an extremely wide range. Occurs in the Karroid area north of the little Karroo to Angola, on the West, and to Somaliland on the East.)

45. *Cleonus (Bothynoderes) prolixus* FST.

Hab. Hereroland: Okahandja. Great Namaqualand: Kubub, March 1904.

46. *Cleonus (Bothynoderes) acerbus* FST.

Hab. Kalahari: Kooa, November 1904.

Genus *Lixus*.

47. *Lixus* spec.

From the Kalahari: Kooa, November 1904, and an other species from Great Namaqualand: Keetmanshoop, August 1905.

Genus *Ocladius*.

48. *Ocladius costiger* BOH.

Hab. Great Namaqualand: Angra Pequena, April 1903. Kalahari: Lehututu-Kgokong, January 1905. Little Namaqualand: Kamaggas, Steinkopf, July 1904.

Genus *Calandra*.

49. *Calandra granaria* L.

Hab. Kalahari: Severelela-Khakhea, November 1904. (Is now a cosmopolitan species.)

VII. Baridinae.

50. *Baris crenatostratus* n. sp.

Nigro-cyaneus, subnitidus; rostrum longum, arcuatum prothorace haud brevius, creberrime punctatum, basi pilis brevibus flavescentibus, caput crebre punctatum, punctis aequalibus; prothorax latitudine postice vix longior, antice nonnihil attenuatus, deinde versus basim fere linearis, supra depressus, foveolis aequalibus contiguis obsitus, linea flavescenti pilosa longitudinali media a basi ultra medium ducta maculaque minuta ad latera baseos sita notatus; elytra prothorace latiora humeris obliquis, latitudine duplo longiora, postice perparum angustata, supra deplanata, striata, striis geminatis, interstitiis transversim catenato-punctatis ad basim distincte carinatis, plagis minutis flavescenti-pubescentibus duabus, una ad scutellum, altera in callo humerali positae utrinque ornata; abdomen metasternumque crebre punctata, punctis brevissime flavo-squamosis; pedes rufescentes, pilis squamulosis flavidis dense obtectis.

Long. 3 mm. Lat. $1\frac{1}{10}$ mm.

51. *Baris civilis* n. sp.

Cyaneus, subnitidus, antennae-fusco bruneae; rostrum longum, arcuatum, prothorace haud brevius, crebre punctatum, punctis irregularibus singulatim tenuissime albo-pilosis; caput vix punctatum; prothorax antice attenuatus, ad medium perparum ampliatus, pone medium sensim sinuatus, basi medio perspicue latiore, punctis rotundis simplicibus subconfertim obsitus; elytra prothorace latiora humeris obliquis, pone humeros leviter sinuata versus apicem parum angustata, supra depressa, anguste striata, interstitiis etiam ad basim planis, singulo uniseriatim aspero punctato; corpus subtus pedesque confertim punctata, punctis brevissime argenteo-squamulosis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Lat. 1 mm.

Hab. Hereroland: Okahandja.

52. *Naupactinorum* gen. et spec.

Hab. Kalahari: Severelela-Khakhea, October 1904.
